

A Mistake Corrected. To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph. CAMDEN, Oct. 1.—My attention is called to the following extract from the Age of to-day:— "Considerable interest was added to the occasion by the presence of General McCandless and Senator Howell of New Jersey, to whom a written challenge had been sent by the General, to issue him the stump. The Jersey Senator backed down ignominiously, and preached on the Africanisation of the American Union to a mixture and spiritless gathering from the steps of the United States Hotel. The statement above made is not true. I reached Camden on Saturday afternoon at 6 P. M. My friend, Mr. Knabb, editor of the Dispatch, informed me, at 7 o'clock, that General McCandless had challenged me to meet him in debate that night, at the Democratic stand. I at once expressed my willingness to accept of any arrangement the Republican Committee might approve, for a discussion of the great issue of the day, each speaker to occupy half an hour, or longer. I understand that General McCandless was forthwith notified of this willingness on my part to meet him, with the understanding, as we were the challenged party, the Democratic meeting should come to the Republican stand-point. We had no desire to give them our audience. No response was made. When I began to address the audience, numbering 1500 or 2000 people (Mr. Knabb is my authority for this statement), I explicitly proclaimed my willingness and anxiety to meet General McCandless in debate, giving him half an hour (or longer) of my time, reserving to myself the right to reply. No response whatever was made to this proposition. Hence we continued to believe that the brave General and his backers only sought to make a little cheap capital of our espousal with- out desiring to meet us in face. That the "Jersey Senator backed down ignominiously" is utterly without foundation. Wednesday evening is the only evening at which I am not already engaged to serve the good cause. But if the "General" is "spoiling for a fight" I will meet him anywhere, and advocate the principles upon which Republicanism is founded. And I doubt not that if General McCandless is not ready for Wednesday evening of this week, that Colonel Jordan, of the Central Committee, can so dispose of my engagements that I can accommodate this distinguished champion of "Democracy as it is" at any hour he may name. Yours, JAMES M. SCOVILL.

LIFE AT THE TUILERIES.

A recent Paris journal contains an interesting account of the "private" life of Napoleon III.— It is 6 o'clock in the morning. We are supposed to possess the ring of Gyges, which makes us invisible, and boldly enter the Tuileries. The sentinel, not being able to observe us, we enter the great pavilion in the centre of the yard—known as the Pavillon de l'Horloge—pass through the main entrance, pass towards a door on our left, contained with beautiful Gobelin tapestry, and find ourselves inside of a spacious ante-room. A herculean porter and a crowd of lackeys in imperial livery (green and red, with gold embroidery) are sitting there on benches, which run along the walls, or half asleep, are stretching themselves in spacious arm-chairs. Our Gyges ring is of vital importance here, for without its charm we should inevitably be interrogated as to our designs, and if we had no imperial order to produce, we should positively have to retrace our steps. Fortunately, no one can see us, our talisman protects us, and we promptly advance into the apartments on our right. The first saloon we enter is the Salle des Hussiers. These gentlemen, like-wise dressed in the brilliant liveries of the Emperor's household, are quietly finishing their morning nap in their comfortable arm-chairs. Not wishing to disturb them, we pass on to a second saloon, elegantly furnished with heavy red silk damask tapestry, richly gilt arm-chairs, etc., etc. Here we find the Adjutant and Chamberlain in waiting, both of them in ordinary civilian dress, there being evidently no particular ceremony at court in prospect for to-day, else the officer would appear in the uniform of his corps, and the Chamberlain in his scarlet and gold attire. This saloon leads us into a spacious and elegant one beyond, also hung with beautiful dark red damask tapestry, and richly gilded throughout. In this saloon the Council of the Ministry is held. It is the Salle du Conseil. In the centre of the saloon stands an enormous table, round which are placed one arm-chair and ten ordinary chairs. At this table the Emperor presides in council twice a week regularly. We are most enjoyably enjoying the cabinet, or, more properly speaking, the first cabinet of the Emperor; for this spacious hall is divided into two apartments, in the first of which the Emperor receives those persons to whom he has granted an audience, and in the second, he is usually seen in the day writing, reading reports, and examining vast heaps of documents, which await his action or his signature. Two valets are occupied dusting the furniture and arranging the room generally. The Emperor may enter at any moment. These two valets, together with a first Hussier, a chief valet, and about half-a-dozen old lackeys, are in constant personal attendance on the Emperor. They are frisky and tried servants, some of whom have formed part, even, of the household of Queen Hortense (mother of the Emperor), and who all adore their master, and with sincere devotion and much discretion watch over everything concerning his personal safety. I say purposely "with much discretion," for it is by no means easy to watch over the Emperor, since he altogether and positively disdains all the precautionary measures with which it is deemed best to surround him. It requires, therefore, much forethought and circumspection to conceal them as much as possible from the Emperor. It strikes 7 o'clock from the Pavillon de l'Horloge, and the Emperor has just entered his cabinet. The first person that is regularly admitted every day at this time is Dr. Conneau, of historical fame, who is the faithful companion of the "Prisoner of Ham," and has since become the confidant of the Emperor. He is the Emperor's physician in ordinary, and has, moreover, to perform the difficult and delicate duty of attending to presents, pensions, and, in fact, to everything directly connected with the benevolence and magnanimity of his imperial master. Shortly after Dr. Conneau, the chief of cabinet and the private secretary of the Emperor make their appearance, giving him a condensed report of petitions received, etc., etc., and taking his orders and decisions. After them it is the turn of the literati, authors, and artists, who have been entrusted with some special business, or with whom the Emperor desires to converse on certain questions and points in which he is interested. At 12 o'clock the higher officers of the household are admitted, each reporting to the Emperor on that branch of the service specially under his individual care. At precisely 12 o'clock the Emperor repairs to the apartments of the Empress, with whom and his son he takes breakfast privately. This breakfast occupies generally about half an hour, and is a very pleasant one. After he has pleasantly conversed for some time with his son, whom he loves dearly, and who bears his father a most filial affection (this relation between father and son, which I have often had occasion to observe, is very cordial and touching, indeed), the Emperor returns to his cabinet, and begins the so-called great audiences; the ministers, marshals, ambassadors, the Presidents of the Senate and the Corps Legislatif, and a number of high officials, who desire to see the Emperor, are admitted. These receptions last ordinarily till 3 or 4 o'clock. They arrive the hour during which the Emperor daily, if the weather be at all propitious, rides out in a plain two-seated vehicle, which he drives himself. This green phaeton of the Emperor is well known to the Parisians—they recognize it at a great distance, and often cheer him loudly. In the quarters of the workmen great enthusiasm is always manifested; there Napoleon III. is really popular. The Emperor, in all his drives, has usually an aim in view—he visits the great manufactories or the charitable institutions, but with particular predilection inspects the numerous new buildings (and alterations) now in process of erection. On these occasions he alights, the workmen, who have watched his approach from afar, surround him, heartily cheering, with enthusiastic exclamations, and the Emperor converses with some of them, praising and stimulating them, and this frequently leads to very amusing scenes, which almost always close in the greatest possible satisfaction all round. By 6 o'clock the Emperor has returned to the Tuileries, and at 7 o'clock dinner is served, attended by the Emperor, the Empress, the Prince Imperial, and the whole household, the chamberlains, adjutants, the ladies of the court, etc., etc. The Emperor is very moderate in his demands on the culinary art, for which he has little appreciation and predilection—in this respect differing much from his predecessors, the Bourbons and the Orleans, who have always been great eaters and gourmands. There is to this day to be seen in the imperial kitchen a stout old man, in a white coat, who, as early as Louis Philippe's time, was the incumbent of that nutritious office, and who is said to be in despair at the indifference which the Emperor manifests for the noble art of cookery. It was only the other day this same high-minded functionary was heard to exclaim:—"The art of cooking is fast going to ruin in France; I'll lay a wager the Emperor himself cannot tell a Manx chicken from a chicken of Bresce"—two species of chickens much valued by our gourmands. Dinner over, the Emperor generally remains some time with his family and his courtiers. Coffee is served, and entertaining games are played—playing at cards, however, is tabooed in the Tuileries. Very often their majesties discuss very grave and important questions. There is, for instance, an ink which puzzles the Emperor's brain a good deal; he is anxious to procure suitable, wholesome, and cheap lodgings for workmen. With the present enormous rates of rent, such lodgings would indeed be a great benefit to the working classes, and there have already been tried many experiments, which, an badly fail to come to a speedy and satisfactory result. The Emperor has had made for him tiny blocks of wood and pieces of paste-board, with which he himself constructs models for lodgings-houses according to his own notion and fancy; the Empress assists and advises him, and the Court also give their opinion—plans are discussed, alterations and improvements suggested, and the models, exhibited by the Emperor in the Great Exposition, have obtained deservedly not only the encomiums of the world's public, but also the bestowal of a gold medal for their ingenuity and practicability. With similar praise-worthy occupations the Emperor in ordinary times concludes the day; towards 10 o'clock he returns once more to his cabinet, spending about an hour in reading or writing, until he retires for the night, which he usually does at 11 o'clock, fully believing in the old saying, that the sleep before midnight is the best.

An Ancient Safe from Pompeii.

We translate from the Paris *Monteur Universel*, of September 15, the following description of a safe and other objects of interest discovered in the ancient city of Pompeii, in the progress of excavations directed by the Italian Government.— The excavations at Pompeii, directed with equal activity and skill by Senator Fisselli, are continually bringing interesting objects to light. Within the past few days a coffer or safe has been found, covered with plates of iron, and ornamented with a relief of a horse rearing in bronze and bearing a certain resemblance to the safes now used in public offices and commercial establishments. The safe of Pompeii consists of an oblong box about a metre in length (30-33 inches), and the same in depth. The box must have been covered with plates of iron, of which only traces remain; but the ornamentation in bronze on the anterior face remains almost intact. This ornamentation is composed of a horse rearing on its hind legs, where the handle for raising the cover was attached, is a dog's head, with ears lowered, and in a menacing attitude. These figures are executed with great care; they have no doubt been cast and are finished with the graver. The relief are charming models. They wore a smiling expression, and are as beautiful as the angels' heads carved by G. Liberti on the great door of the baptistry of Florence. The feline bust and the mask, which are elaborately wrought in the style of the finest medals of the best epoch, might well be taken for portraits of the owner of the coffer and his children, or perhaps his wife and sister. However this may be, the head of the dog and the mouth of the horse are individual and of vigilance and fidelity; allegories in every respect appropriate in the ornamentation of a safe. The coffer had no lock. It was secured by the agency of a simple mechanism, similar to a safe, but it seems probable that this one of the curious features of the box—that the iron plates concealed bolts known only to the owner. It was found in an insignificant house situated on the Stables road, south of the city, in the direction of Castellammare. It was, besides, entirely empty. It is now in a great many precious objects were carried away or removed by the inhabitants of Pompeii during and after the catastrophe. However, the excavations, directed with particular attention to the locality in which the safe was found, have produced important results. Thus, in a small box nearly crumbled to powder, being made of a delicate wood, was found one of those hollow globes of gold (*bullets*) which the children of the rich wore on the necks until the thirteenth year, when they exchanged the globes for the *toro diavola*. In the museum at Naples is to be seen a marble statue of young Nero, in which the future Emperor is represented in the *pretexta* and wearing the *bullets*, which is in every respect like that which has just been discovered at Pompeii. The latter consists of a globe of metal about five centimetres (1.95-100 inch) in diameter, opening like a shell, and capable of containing certain small articles. Only the two cups of the sphere had been flattened by the weight of the metal. It is surmounted by a ribbon-like ring, elaborately wrought in silver; through this ring was passed the cord by which the *bullets* was suspended to the neck of the youths, who wore on this account sometimes designated by the title of *bullets*. Other precious objects have been found in the same locality, noticeable among which are five gold rings, a pin similar to those worn now in cravats, a broken bracelet, and earrings of a model entirely new in the inventory of antique discoveries. They resemble those which the peasants in the environs of Naples call *rossettes*. These latter consisted of disks of network, in each mesh of which was strung a small emerald pierced like a pearl. The two earrings contained fifty-two emeralds. These and other objects, when they appear to have been the shop of a lapidary or the house of a goldsmith, furnished several other emeralds, precious stones, cut but not set, a number of silver spoons of various sizes, and a large amethyst of a very fine water, on which were engraved two figures, apparently those of Apollo and Cupid.

Professor Faraday's Religious Belief.

The late Professor Faraday belonged to a small sect called Sandemanians, or Glasites, founded by Sandeman and Glass, both Scotchmen. The Sandemanian professes very high Calvinism, and have been decreasing in numbers and importance for many years past. Of late years Faraday was an elder, and frequently preached in the chapel, Goswell road, London. A correspondent writes from Nottingham to a London paper:—"I heard Faraday read the Holy Scriptures nearly forty years ago in the little Sandemanian chapel in Hounds Gate (now a ware-house), in this town, and was then struck by the simplicity of his manners and the clearness and impressiveness of his reading."

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